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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. LDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, February 27, 1864

THE SITUATION

we full details of General Palmer's battle and victory at Tunnel Hill, from which he drove the enemy on the 23d, and after some severe artillery firing occupied the line of hills overlooking the town. Our troops had got within three miles of Dalton, where the enemy made a stand in a gorge between the mountains, and orened a deadly fire of shot and shell from six pieces of artillery. which compelled our skirmishers to retire. A heavy battle at Dalton was expected. Despatches from Nash ville yesterday say that General Sherman has struck the Polk's army in two. It is further'reported that Sherman finds supplies enough in the country, and that he has a tremendous force of rebel cavalry in his rear.

The capture of Selma, Alabama, is fully confirmed by news from Vicksburg. It was taken after a severe fight. General Grant's scouts report that an attack on the forts at Mobile was in full operation.

We learn by despatches from General Banks' Depart ment that Admiral Farragut had six mortar boats ac companying his flagship, the Hartford. The rebeis are reported to have twenty thousand troops in and around Mobile, and two iron clads, the Tennessee and the Nash ville, are lying in the harbor.

The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal, which arrived a this port last night, with dates to the 24th, reports that there was a battle fought near Oluskee, Florida, between our troops and a strong force of the rebels; but our despatches containing the particulars have not come to hand. The Port Royal papers, however, state that they are not permitted by military authority to publish the accounts of their correspondents in Florida

The steamers Brownsville and Harriet Weed were lost to St. Johns river. The latter ran aground, and was blown up by her crew to prevent aer falling into the bands of the rebeis.

The sleep of-war Housaton' s sunk by a torpedo off Casrieston on the 18th inst., and two officers and three mea were lost. The rest of the crew clung to the rigging and were picked up.

An expedition was made on Sunday by Colonel Howell from Hilton Head up the Savannah river as far as Williams' lat and, from which place a reconneitering party advanced to within five miles of Savannah, and had a slight brush with the enemy, twenty of whom they brought back on Monday.

The rebels in North Carolina are evidently designing to regain the ascendancy in that State. General Peck has ceived information of a contemplated movement of three rebel fron-clads simultaneously down the Neuss, Rosnoke and Tar rivers. General Peck is taking sures to impede the progress of these vessels, which purpose moving conjointly with land forces on three most important points on these three rivers-Newbern.

Plymouth and Washington. The London Post of the 11th Instant, speaking of the departure of the privateer Florida from Brest, says :-6 Intelligence was received at Liverpool yesterday after moon to the effect that the Confederate cruiser Florida der the command of Captain Maffit, left Brest on Tuesday night, in the midst of a dense fog, on a cruise. We genderstand that the United States war steamer Kearsarge, On being apprised of the Florida's sailing, stood out to mea the same evening, so that there is every possibility of a fight between the two vessels should they chance to get foul of each other."

CONGRESS.

The bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general passed both houses of Congress yesterday, and received the endorsement of the President afterwards. It is said that General Grant has already been promoted to the position To the Senate Mr. Sumper introduced a bill to exclude Mislay at persons from the public lands. Mr. Wilson intro guesd a birt flaing the period for enlistments in the rere | corner of Mississippi, supported by a column

far army at three instead of five years. A bill to preven the overslaughing of valuable naval officers was reported from the Naval Committee. The bill removing disqualifications on account of color in carrying mails and as will nesios in courts was discussed at considerable length without settling the question, and after an executive ses

sion the Senate adjourned in the House of Representatives a joint resolution ex tending the time for paying bounty to soldiers from the let of March to the lat of April was passed. A bill was also passed authorizing collisiments in any of the rebellious States, the soldiers to be mustered into regiments of any State they may select, and receive bounties, &c. Thes two bills will, it is believed, lead to successful recruiting in the insurrectionary districts by agents from the loys States, and rapidly fill up the army, while at the sam time the bounties will go to support the families of the volunteers. A bill excluding disloyal persons from the courts and settlement on the public lands was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution declaring Mr Lewis McKenzie not entitled to a seat as represed from the Seventh district of Virginia was agreed to, and

MISCELLANGOUS NEWS

In another column will be read our corresponded etter from the West Coast of America. There sow seen to be a distant hope that the old Columbian confederac will be reformed. Peace has been restored in Ecuado

The Evening Star, from Havana, brings us very lute ed, contains all the important details.

We have news and papers from Brazil to the 6th his usual intelligence, was endeavoring to extend the agricultural advantages of the country. The politica news is of small importance.

r correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, writing of the 8th test, save .- The business transactions of the tast changes or extraordinary movements. Without any great fluctuations in imported articles, the sales have een quiet and steady, being confined only to immediate The non-arrival of the usual monthly steame from New York, due on the 31st uit., bas contributed t mit purchases, as American advices are always waited for. In the produce market we have to notice a falling rancing tendency. Freights are plentiful, and the enu sual demand for this article to despatch vessels ha caused the supply to fall short thus early in season Othe

produce remained steady.

The Brooklyn and Long Island Sanitary Fair was to patronized yesterday, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. The receipts from all sources now amount to about one hundred and seventy-two thousan A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Lincoln Campaign

Club was held last evening at 169 Houston street, a which the friends of the renomination of Abraham Liu-coln for the Presidency were invited to attend. About dozen men assembled in the little lager bier shop abov lesignated in response to the call. Among them wa Supervisor Little. The chairman of the club stated that he meeting was called to perfect organization. A codof bylaws was then read by the secretary and adopted and the meeting adjourned for a month.

in the case of Madden vs. Hedden, and held the defend ant to bail in the sum of \$3,000. The defendant is Cap tain of the Sixteenth precinct police, and is charged wi having arrested and detained the plaintiff in a cold cel all night merely because he befriended an acquaintance who had been taken into custody on a charge of deser tion A similar suit is brought by a man named Barry and the plaintiffs in each case lay their damages

The Court of Common Piess, general term, adjourne the Evening Express case; so there is not much probabil ty of the case being tried for a month at least.

obtained a verdict against the city yesterday, in the Su preme Court, before Judge Peckham, for injuries so tained during the July riots. The plaintiff alloged that he lost \$1,607 at the hands of the rioters; but, through tions of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Hacket the jury cut down the claim to \$762, which was the value and, as the law makes no provision for what is stoles

The case of Charles Raenftle vs. the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company was continued yesterday to the S. defence was closed, and the afternoon was spent in the ation of rebutting witnesses for the plaintiff.

case will probably be concluded to day. Surrogate Tucker yesterday settled the accounts of the Robert Logue, deceased. A sale of the rea property of James Campbell's estate was ordered for the

A Dr. Adolfus, who arrived in Cincionati from Europe three years ago, and represented himself as having been ileged, been swindling the people of that city by means of forged bills of exchange, notes, &c., to a large amount He opened a school in Cincinnati, and, havi g a fine edu cation and good address, gained the confidence of th people generally. He is supposed to have escaped to

Twelve barges, containing 12,000 bales of hay, atto gether valued at \$150,000, were burned usar Memphis on

he 20th inst. of the war news, and the fluctuating tendency of gold rendered the markets very dull yesterday; but there regarding the tox question tends to restrict commercia ransactions, and there was a general desire among the merchants to await the action of Congress before operating in a large way. On 'Change business generally wheat brought Thursday's prices, the stock of goo grades being reduced. Corn was again a trifle higher and other cereals nominally unchanged. Provision ruled quiet and without decided change in values. Whis key underwent another decline, owing to the prospect of

The Opening Campaign in the South west-Its Grand Combinations and Prospects.

Freights were dull and degressed

The army news which we publish this morning shows that the spring campaign in the Southwest has been opened on a grand and im posing scale, developing a system of combina tions which promise within a short time the demolition and dispersion of the rebel armies in East Tennessee and in Georgia and Alabama-

First, the designs lately entertained between Longstreet, in East Tennessee, and Joe Johnston a hundred and fifty miles to the southwestward, near Dalton, for the expulsion of our army from Chattanooga, in an attack by way of Knoxville, have evidently been circumvented. Longstreet has been compelled to fall back, and is probably moving for a junction with Johnston, against the column of General Grant's forces which has advanced to within three miles of Dalton, although not without some sharp fighting at the mountain pass of Tunnel Hill. Confident that the movements of General Grant's columns operating against Longstreet and Johnston will be timed to meet the contingency of their junction, we expect soon to announce that all the country from the southwestern corner of Virginia to Atlanta has been cleared of the enemy. In this event the absolute loss of the Teppessee and Virginia Railroad will be apt to expedite the evacuation of Richmond; for the rear of that city will be opened to Grant with the possession of this road.

Secondly, while the principal columns of both sides, as between Grant and the enemy, are operating near Dalton and Knoxville, there are, extending westward from Chattangoga to the Mississippi river, several heavy Union flanking columns moving southward, or awaiting their opportunity for a blow at some opposing rebel detachment. For instance, Gene rals Smith and Grierson. with a heavy body of cavalry, are reported by the rebels as advancing southward from the extreme northwestern

of six thousand infantry, which the rebel General Forrest was vainly endeavoring to hold in check. Thus, from the north, the command ing corner of Georgia, and the entire front of Alabama and Mississippi, are covered by the advancing forces of the Union.

Thirdly, Admiral Farragut, with a powerful squadron, expressly prepared for the purpose and with a co-operating land force, is in front of Mobile. The city, as a correspond ent informs us, is defended by twenty thousand men, and by one or two formidable iron-clad rams The only serious impediments, however, to Admiral Farragut, are the two regular forts which command the main entrance to Mobile Bay, and they may require many days' shelling before they are silenced or weakened sufficiently to enable our fleet to run the gauntlet. This done, the land force of the rebels will be of little avail against a bom bardment of the city from the water.

We come now to the great central expedition of General Sherman, moving eastward from Vicksburg, and reported in our last accounts as having crossed into Alabama and advanced to Selma, a place the great military importance of which as a rebel centre of supplies, and on account of its military workshops and naval depot, and as commanding the navigable Alabama river down to Mobile and up to Montgomery can hardly be overestimated. The country be tween Quitman and Mobile is poor and think inhabited; but the country between the Mis sissippi State border and Selma is exceedingly rich, and especially in slaves and cotton Thus in three Alabama counties on the line of General Sherman's march-Sumpter, Marengo and Dallas-there is an aggregate of some sixty thousand siaves, against a white population of twenty-five thousand. General Sherman, then is striking into the very beart of the negro and cotton and corn region of Alabama, and the consequences, with or without any fighting must be exceedingly disastrous to the rebei cause. The objects of this expedition are to cut off Mobile from Joe Johnston, to distract and divide his forces, to cut up, capture o disperse Polk's broken and demoralized arms to secure the Alabama river, to seize and use or destroy important rebal military denote and stores of supplies, and to carry consternation and demoralization throughout the so-called

Such are the developed combinations of the spring campaign in the Southwest, so auspiciously opened in all its details. The beavy fighting will doubtless devolve upon General Grant's columns around Chattanooga; but, with his success against Johnston and Longstreet, Sherman's operations will complete the work against them, extinguish the rebellion in Ala bama and Georgia, and drive the miserable remnants of the Davis confederacy into the swamps of South Carolina. Of course, in the contemplation of this grand result, we expect that the Army of the Potomac will soon be per mitted to co-operate actively in support of Grant, and the time has come for that army to be put in motion.

THE ALBANY CONVENTION THE REPORTED IN ALL THE POLICIONAL PARTIES NORTH -That we are in the midst of a rebellion on a large scale we have satisfactory evidence every day, and that a thorough revolution is going on it the old political parties in the Northern States is equally positive. The republican party is breaking up into fragments -some going for Lincoln, some for Chase, some for Fremont and some for anybody else. The exhibition at the late Democratic Convention in Albany demonstrates that that party is broken up into three or four factions, and the proceedings further exhibit the most deplorable imbecility, inanity and absence of political life ever witnessed in a similar gathering. They profess to be a party in favor of the Union, the constitution and the laws; in favor of putting down the re inst Jeff Davis: but they did not declare it. They profess indignation at the arbitrary acts of Lincoln; but they had not the courage to proclaim it. They know that the North wants the rebellion put down and peace restored; but this rump of the democratic party had not the manliness to avow it. They know that the suspendous national indebtedness and the currency question demand earnest consideration; that the government wants the confidence and the support of the people; that the administration has been the prey of an army of soulless contractors obbers and speculators; that it has violated and defied the laws; that it has unwarrantably confiscated property and made upwards of three thousand despotic arrests. issued ridiculous emancipation proclamations and other edicts baving neither order nor reason about them, including the edict declaring that one-tenth the population of the rebellious States shall constitute a number sufficient to bring about restoration and representation particularly in the Electoral College). The nembers of this convention, we say, know, or knew, all these things, and yet they had not the spirit or courage to express an opinion on one of them, nor upon any other subject indicative of the terrible condition in which the country is engulfed.

The reader of history, taking the proseedings of the convention as a criterion might judge that we are in the midst of a season of profound peace and prosperity, instead of being engaged in a terrible and de vastating war that may end in common bankruptcy and, as some have feared, in a ruined nationality. The convention seems to have been lost to all sight, sound and hearing of concurrent and momentous events. The only sign of life it exhibited was in the admission of three different batches of delegates from this city. If there had been more they would loubtless have been admitted, on the principle that idiots are entitled to a free entrance into a lunatic asylum. What the people should do in the face of this breaking up of all the old parties, and to meet the grave dangers which menace the country, is to organize among themselves, promptly and vigorously, and as thoroughly as possible, and prepare for the next Presidential campaign, with the name of some distinguished man as a leader. By a popular movement of this kind the old party backs and managers, the old corrupt factions and the secret gangs of Northern conspirators, will be overwhelmed, and a day of glory and substantial peace dawn upon the republic

A Sign or the Times. We are assured that the rebel officers now in Paris have offered their services to Prince Maximilian in case he should assume the throne of Mexico. This looks as though these officers had lost confidence in the cause of Davis and understood that they would not be, needed by that arch

The Rupture Between the French and The important official documents which we publish in our columns this morning give a full history of the latest, and perhaps most import ant, phase of that very curious business, the

French intervention in Mexico.

o Mexico upon the express invitation of the clergy party, with whom they became con nected as allies. The documents we now publish show that that alliance is at an end, and that the chief prelates of Mexico unitedly declare that their situation is worse under French intervention than it ever was under the government of Juarez What political effect in Europe this attitude of the Mexican clergy may have apon the plans of those who, in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church, have been seeking to place Mexico under the dominion of a government subject to the will of Louis Napoleon remains yet to be seen; but it is evident that so far as the tranquilization of Mexico by France is concerned the difficulties are amazingly increased: for now the question is one purely of force, as there is no party in the country upon whom they can count for sympathy or aid. As the bishops, in their protest, truly declare, there has been no question at issue in Mexico but that of the church property, and, if that is to be lost in any event, then even the Mexican clergy prefer that their despoliation shall take place at the bands of the party in their own country who are their open enemies rather than at the hands of foreigners whom they have called in as frieads. This is only natural; but it presents a very grave question for France to consider. If hy the intervention and the onen war

proclaimed upon the constitutional and legitimate government of President Juarez, the constitutional liberty party of Mexico have been, as they necessarily are, arrayed in irreconcilable opposition, under all circumstances, to the Freach, and if that party embraces, as it undoubtedly and naturally does, all the elements of true progress there are in the country, how can the French government, now that it has lost the support of the only other party-the Church party-have any hope of tranquilizing the country or establishing a stable government, except by sheer force of arms. There is no middle party in Mexico any more than there is one in the United States. The Church and its property there are just what slavery has been here; and the day has passed there, as it has here, for any compromise between the two. The party of the "moderados" went into a decline under Arista, and finally died under Comonfort's administration. It is true the French government should have forescen this. It deliberately made war upon the liberal element in Mexico and altied itself to the Church, when a moment's reflection would have shown that the latter had exigen cies, which were the sole motive of its solicit ing the intervention of France, which could not be met consistently with the attitude France, even under Louis Napoleon, is obliged to assume in this age of the world. The age is moving forward, not backward, and it is impossible for the Mexican clergy, or the priesthood anywhere, to be restored to the position or placed again in the enjoyment of the immunities they held in the age of the Inquisition. That time has passed, and even Louis Napoleon is not powerful enough to restore

In Mexico the Church question consists not in any point of religion-no such issue has ever been raised there-but solely in one of property. To save that property when the Cortes of Spain passed laws for its nationalization in common with that of Spain, the Mexican clergy espoused the cause of independence, and through their powerful aid it was achieved. They then sought so to control the national government as to protect that property and their own peculiar immunities. As with a very in the United States, their property was an interest that must be predominant and allcontrolling, or it would surely die.

But the people, with dawning light and steadily spreading intelligence under free institutions, could not but see that this power within themselves, but greater than themseives, must be overthrown, or it would be a perpetual barrier to their national rise and

This is the simple philosophy of all the struggles in Mexico since its independence. Those who could see no deeper than the mere shifting ebullitions on the surface have proclaimed that this struggle evidenced incurable anarchy, and that Mexico was sinking in the scale of humanity. It was, rather, like the throes of dissolution from which only new life can spring. Resides it has been the interest of the church party, who almost alone have had the means of moulding foreign opinion, to create the belief that Mexico was unfitted for free institutions, utterly incapable of self-government. It has also been the interest of the slavery party in this country to foster the impression that no good could come out of Mexico or from any of those countries, our near neighbors to the South, over which they hoped to extend the benign institution of human bondage. Perbaps it is not strange, therefore, that France has fallen into an error which leaves ber no alternative, viewing the Mexican question only as it relates to herself and Mexico, but to undertake the permanent physical conquest of that country, without any moral support there whatever, or to withdraw in complete acknowledgment that a mistake has been made and a great injustice done.

The documents we publish show that there can be no arrangement made with the Church party which France can permanently, or now even temporarily, accept, and this is equally eviient from the nature of the principles involved. To now acknowledge the constitutional government, and treat with it, is to avow that all that has thus far been done is wrong, and has been in violation of national right. To go on is to deny all the principles that have been constantly proclaimed as guiding the policy of France, and is to bring certain war with the United States. There is, therefore, no course for Napoleon but an entire and complete backout rom his Mexican expedition; and the sooner it s done the better. No more striking expose of the motives of those who have brought this entanglement upon him could be given than that contained in the documents, over their own signatures, which we publish to-day.

THE POLICE COMMISSION STILL HANGING BY THE THROAT.—We trust the Assembly will not at once upon the Police Commission bill as soon as it resumes its sittings. Are members aware of the existerace of revolutionary factions in this city? Do they know that certain journals are issuing incendiary documents every day, and

that a state of anarchy will ere long be upon us unless the Police Commission question be promptly settled? We tell legislators that this is so; and they should know the fact, and not allow factions here to delay any longer the passage of the Police act as it came from the

It will be remembered that the French went The Presidential Imbroglio in the Cabi.

not-Trouble Ahead The scorebing manifesto of Senator Pomeroy and his committee against Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for another term, and in favor of Mr. Chase for the succession, threatens, from present appearances, a rupture between the President and his ambitions Secretary.

The spectacle of such a conflict for the Presidency is certainly a new thing under the sun, and somewhat discreditable, withat, to the belligerents. Not one of Mr. Lincoln's predecessors, excepting, perhaps, that imbecile old man, James Buchauan, would have tolerated for another day the presence of such a rival as Mr. Chase among his official subordinates after the discovery of such a declaration of war as this no-quarter manifesto of Senator Pomeroy We are not surprised, therefore, to bear that lities of a change or two in the Cabinet are beginning to be discussed among politicians at Washington. As between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase, the Cabinet, is now a sondescript with two heads, and it is doubtful which is or will turn out to be the real master of the situation. There must be a change in the interval, or we may anticipate a Cabinet crisis and blow-up with the adjournment of the Republican National Convention.

Senator Pomeroy and his radical anti-Lincoln committee have given a fair warning that Mr. Lincoln cannot be re-elected; that if nominated certain influences will be brought to bear against him which will insure his defeat. In other words, the radical Chase faction will not accent Mr. Lincoln as their candidate but will combine with his enemies to defeat him, it nominated over the head of Mr. Chase. The radical abolition Border State Convention which met at Louisville the other day closed its proceedings with a set of anti-Lincoln resolutions. Wendell Phillips and his abolition pioneers, after turning and twisting Old Abe in every possible way, give him up in despair as a trimmer, a temporizer, a blunderer and a bad bargain. Greeley and the New York radicals entertain the same ideas; but Greeley desires to shelve Old Abe as quietly as possible, so as not to disturb the peace of the happy family. But only let Mr. Seward and his good man Friday, Thurlow Weed, try the experiment of a set of Lincoln nominating resolutions in the New York Legislature, and they will see the fur fly. Senator Pomeroy thus speaks with the leading abolition radicals, and with New York at his back, in denouncing the shortcomings of Old Abe, and in pronouncing against him as a candidate for another term

President Lincoln has had some show strength from various State Legislatures; but while New York and Ohio stand dead against him his footing is insecure. How the States endorsing him have been manipulated may be conjectured from the goodus operandi adopted in Pennsylvania. Hon. Simon Cameron manages. the republicans in the Legislature of that State as the colonel of a regiment controls his men. With the statement, therefore, after the vote of confidence in Abraham Lincoln given by the Pennsylvania Legislature, that Mr. Cameron is to stand for our next Vice President on the Lincoln ticket, we get at the milk in that cocoanut. But all these nice manipulations will b apt to fail in the party convention. The President wields an immense amount of patronage. and has a host of officeholding retainers in his service: but, as the "outs" are more numerous than the "ins," and as the "outs" have little to expect from the administration as it is, they change. The result will most probably be a split in the republican party, a Cabinet explosion, and two or three Presidential tickets from

as many divisions of the party. In any event, this contemptible and demoral izing, this broad and "irrepressible conflict" in the Cabinet, ought to be sufficient to teach the independent masses of the people their true line of action. The field is open and the course is clear for the election of General Grant as the people's candidate, and it will require only a little initiatory public meeting here and there to secure for him the inside track. Let the ball be put in motion, and it all soon gain a momentum which will eacry T rything be-

SATAN STALKING ABROAD PROSUUL THE CITY .-The history of the crimes committed in this city during the past few weeks would shock a congregation in Pandemonium. Cold blooded and hot blooded murders, many of them attended with circumstances of atrocity revolting to human nature; burglaries of the most daring and desperate kind, attempted assassina-tions, assaults of aggravated descriptions. robberies, petty thefts, and the commission of all sorts of wicked deeds, are of daily and nightly occurrence. This is a bad picture of our socia condition; but it is, unfortunately, too true. And what is the cause? It is caused partly by the criminal delay of the Legislature in not settling the Police Commission question, and partly by the neglect of the clergymen of the city, who instead of caring for the public morals in a practical manner, by performing acts of Christian love and charity, and by instilling into the breasts of the people a regard for virtue and morality and righteousness, are misdemeaning themselves by browbeating and grossly assailing respect able ladies engaged in a patriotic and bene volent enterprise. We want a few good city missionaries, even if we have to import or raffle for them.

THE INJUSTICE TO OUR SHAMEN-A REFORM NEEDED.-No nation ever abused her seamen more than our own. They are retained in service when they should be discharged. They are unable to obtain their hard-earned prize money until their term of service expires thereby losing the interest on the money, and in many instances, their families actually need money, and poor Jack, although having a cou-ple of thousand dollars, is unable to draw it. The men who fight in iron-clads have no opportunity to make any prize money, and yet they do not receive any more wages than those who

The men of the Western fietilia, who accoun plished so much for the cause, men who opened the Mississippl, and now keep it clear, and who captured and destroyed the major portion of the rebel navy in those waters, were promised prize money for boats, stores, guns and munitions of war which they captured and destroyed, amounting to goveral millions of dollars;

but as yet Congress has made no mention of the fact. Everything is being done for the arm while the navy is suffered to go by without mon-tion. The soldier receives large bounties, Jac receives a pitiful pay, and even if he does capture a prize the government and the land sharks together get nearly all the proceeds from him. It is the duty of Congress to do something for the sailor immediately. Our sailors are losing confidence in the integrity of the rulers. Pay the men in iron-clads extra wages. Give the men their prize money when it is ready for distribution, and pay them for the rebel vessels they destroyed at New Orleans, to the Yazoo, Red and other rivers. Be honest with them. When their term of service or pires give them an honorable discharge, and then hold out some inducement for them to reship. But so long as our seamen are treated. as they are at the present time, just so long our naval service will be inefficient in one of its most vital points. Mr. Welles and the rest of the boat racers should attend to this matter without delay.

OUR ITALIAN VISITORS.

Grand Faroweit Banquet on Beard the Re Galantuome-Adieus to the Gallant Re Galantuomo-Adiens to the Galland Italians-Their Departure on Monday Next. &c., &c.

The officers of the Station line-of-battle-ship Ro Gales tuomo paid their parting tokes of respects to a large circle of acquaintances in this city, Brookiya and Jorsey City yesterday, on board their vessel, now tying at Ford's wharves, to Brooklyn, in the form of a banquet. The isvitations were numerous, and, in response, a very large company of the most distinguished ladies and gontlomes of this vicinity were present to grace the occasion, and from one o'clock yesterday until a late hour the gallant

Although the weather was not as propitious as could have been desired, yet at the appointed hour a long line of carriages rolled down the dock and were unbu rdened of their precious loads. A well constructed landing gang way had been arranged, and the fair ones were soon on which covered the entire deck and led to the cabin of th ceived his guests in the most elegant manner. The state rooms were extemporized into dressing rooms, and everything was provided to make their stay on board as pleasant as possible. The affable and distinguished officers of the ship aided their captain in making every one soon feel quite at home.

and in a n that time limited to the mission the same and the litalian officers mingled freely in contrast played by the fair ones. When darke suns fast rays away, then, and sot matti festivities coase. All enjoyed themsel Italian effocus were much pleased with the their friends. Mutual addeus were each

The debut of Miss Barris in Donizotti's beautifei and most molodious opera, Lucia, drew together a large and rarely presented a more brilliant appear spirit and expression, and for a novice acted very At times Miss Harris was much applauded, and c made a successful debut. She is as yet very you with care and study has doubless a fine caree her. In the concerted music Miss Harris was h

To night Faust will be repeated.

Invino Hatt. -- Mr. J. N. Patterson gives his first grand

concert at Irving Hall this evening. This eminemals planist will be accompanied in some most difficult compositions by a large and efficient orchestra, and will be assisted by artists of well known talent.

Death of General Randatt. Major General Randall, of New York State Militia, distinght in this city of disease of the heart.

Condition of the Ohio Rive PARTURE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

City Intelligence.

CONTENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES.—A very large and highly respectable meeting was held at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince street, yesterday evening, of Irish ac 42 Prince street, yesterday evening, of Iries scale There were twenty societies represented by five diserrom each society. Mr. James Sandford occupied chair. The object of the convention was to make rangements for the due celebration of the anniversal reland's patron saint, St. Patrick, which taker since the 17th of March. Mr. James Brennan acted his eary and performed his duties to the full sai affect the convention, and reported progress, promising report of the proceedings in another week. 7 he treaged his report of the expenditure of last y tar, she the amount of expenditure and how the most paper were still the saint of the proceeding in another week. The treaguest of the expenditure of last y tar, she the amount of expenditure and how the most year, she had be received and adopted, which was unant mousty at to.

This assectation is a body of practical to who go personally into the , deld and do are been so doing since the commencement. With the attraction throw hout in the so and the very low prices of a damiasion, ten come, it must be a success, if a full house

THE DRIVERS OF THE SUCKE AVENUE RAILROAD COM

DEMOGRATIC USION ASSOCIATION BALL.—The first enquisiball of this as actation was given at Irving fiell last Monday evening. It was a complete success. The music was excellent, U. in lades charming, and the several committee discharged, their duties with afficiency and urbanity. Some of the music prominent members and urbanity. Some of the music prominent members and urbanity.